

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1822.

[NO. 109.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the western country, will offer for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 16th of July next, that valuable tract of land in Burke county, whereon he now lives, containing 1000 acres, situated 12 miles from Morganton, on the main road leading from the latter place across the Lynville and Yellow Mountains to Jonesborough in E. Tennessee. There is a good dwelling house with an enclosed yard and garden, a barn, stables, cribs, negro cabins, and other out-houses, all in good repair. This tract lying on Lynville river affords a large proportion of flat land, a sufficiency of which is cleared and under good fence; the soil being fertile, will easily afford the means of still further improvement; it is well adapted to the culture of wheat, rice, corn, barley, oats, &c. This farm also affords a good distillery, is well watered, and abounds with excellent timber. As a stock farm, besides the abundant products of food and forage, it has the advantage of lying convenient to an excellent summer range. In short, its local advantages are great. These, together with the uncommon salubrity of its situation, make it a most desirable seat for a country residence. The terms of sale will be made as easy as possible, by giving every reasonable indulgence to the purchaser.

The subscriber, as agent, will also offer for sale, at the same time, at a credit of twelve months, all the lands lying in the county of Burke belonging to the estate of Col. John McGimsey, deceased, viz: One tract of land, including several surveys, lying on the waters of Paddy's Creek, and containing 1000 acres, more or less; whereon there is a good Grist Mill, well supplied with custom. It consists of uplands of a pretty good quality, is well timbered, and will admit of several settlements. It will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. Also, several other tracts, situated in different parts of the mountains, and valuable on account of the range. Bond, with approved security, will be required in all cases. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale, when due attendance will be given on the premises, by the subscriber.

WM. M'GIMSEY, Agent
for the Heirs of Col. J. M'Gimsey, dec'd.
Morganton, April 13, 1822.—12w109
N. B. Any person wishing to purchase privately, can do so by applying any time before the day of sale.

CLOCK & WATCH REPAIRING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has again taken his shop in Salisbury, on Main street, opposite the State Bank, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the line of his business. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. repaired on the shortest notice. He solicits the patronage of his friends, his old customers, and the public in general, and assures them that he will do their work, and sell them all articles in his line, on lower terms than at any other shop in this part of the state.

HUGH HORAH.
Salisbury, May 28, 1822. 103

Morganton Academy,

BURKE County, is now open for the reception of Scholars, under the patronage of a respectable Board of Trustees. The mode of instruction pursued is the result of much attention and experience, and eminently calculated to fit young gentlemen and ladies for the active duties of life, and to prepare students successfully to pursue their collegiate studies.

Lectures in an easy, familiar style, are given three or four times a week, on Language, History, Rhetoric, or Moral, Intellectual, Natural, or Political Philosophy.

Great attention is paid to reading, speaking, writing, and pronouncing the English language with correctness and elegance, and to the manners and morals of the pupils; and every thing done to promote their happiness and improvement. Tuition \$30 per annum, and board on the most reasonable terms. The village is pleasant and healthy.

French and Italian will be taught grammatically, if requested.

April 15, 1822.—3mt110

Yadkin Navigation COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all those stockholders, who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 13th day of August next, that the stock of such delinquents will, on that day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salisbury.

FREDERICK RANDLE, Sec'y.
June 20, 1822.—9w114

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1822.—Elizabeth Humphris, Administratrix, vs. John Humphris. Original Attachment.—Ambrose Parks summoned as Garnishee.—Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

I, Thos. Calloway, certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of record, as appears from the minutes.

THOS. CALLOWAY, C. C. C.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

In Equity.—Spring Term, 1822.
ALEXANDER GRAY and Jesse Harper, Administrators, vs. the will annexed, of Solomon Parke, deceased, against John Morgan and others.—It appearing to the court that Augustus B. Longstreet and Frances Elizabeth his wife, Jacob Flowers, and Polly his wife, reside without this state: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for them to appear at the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

B. ELLIOTT, C. M. E.

6w19—Price adv. \$2.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.—Marmaduke Swain, vs. Job Mills.—Atta. levied in the hands of B. Elliott and others.—It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said defendant to appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

6w19—Price adv. \$2.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.—Michael Swain, vs. Pomroy Higgley.—Atta. levied in the hands of Joseph Hodgson and others.—It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said defendant to appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

6w19—Price adv. \$2.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.—Thomas Greer, vs. Samuel W. Lindsay.—Attachment.—Levied on a tract of land, sundry articles of merchandise, household furniture and other property, and Mr. J. Robinson and others summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday of August next, and replevy, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

3mt16 Price adv. \$4

NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.—James Wilson, vs. Samuel W. Lindsay.—Attachment.—Levied in the hands of Alex. Porter, Richard Robinson, and others, and they summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of August next, and replevy, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

3mt16 Price adv. \$4

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

THE Petition of Guy Maxwell, in right of his wife Elizabeth, John Gibney and Alexander Gibney against William Gibney and William Alexander, in right of his wife Nancy, praying partition of the real estate of Nicholas Gibney, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, William Gibney and William Alexander, reside beyond the limits of this state.—It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said William Gibney and William Alexander appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6w12—Price adv. \$2

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1822.—Ruth Harris vs. John Harris.—It appearing to the court, by return of two subpoenas, that said John Harris is not to be found in the county, and the requisition of the act in other respects having been complied with, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the said John Harris to appear at the next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, to answer this petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte. Leave is given to the petitioner to examine testimony without giving notice to the defendant; it appearing to the court that he has absconded and gone without the limits of the state, to parts unknown.

Witness Alex. Frohock, Clerk of the Rowan Superior Court, at office.

3mt114 ALEX. FROHOCK, C. S. C.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1822.—John Thompson, vs. David Evans.—O. Att. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Evans, resides beyond the limits of this state; it was therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that unless he, the said David Evans, makes his appearance at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at Morganton, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, judgment will be taken for the plaintiff's demand against him.

Attest, J. ERWIN, Clerk.

3mt109—Price adv. \$3 50.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March term, 1822.—William Burch, vs. Nancy Burch.—Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court-House in Rockford, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, Jr. C. S. C.

3mt109—Price adv. \$3 50

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1822.—Peter Forney vs. Christian Reinhardt.—Original attachment, levied on six negroes and sundry articles of personal property.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Christian Reinhardt, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Ordered, by court, that publication hereof be made three months successively in the Western Carolinian.

Test, VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

IN Equity.—Original Bill.—Thos. Cox, complainant, vs. Thos. Davis, Jesse Briggs, and Abraham Estes, defendants. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, at March term, that Abraham Estes is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury, for three weeks, that unless the said Estes appears at our next court of Equity, to be held for this county, on the first Monday in September next, at the Court-House in Rockford, and plead, answer, or demur, the said bill will be taken pro confesso, as to him, and heard ex parte.

3w110

JAS. PARKS, C. M. E.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

WILLIAM FLINN vs. Thomas Moore.—Original attachment levied on 309 acres of land.—Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case lives beyond the limits of this state.—It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday in August next, to answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6w12—Price adv. \$2.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.—Christopher Swain, vs. Job Mills.—Atta. levied in the hands of Moses Swain and others.—It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said defendant to appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

6w19—Price adv. \$2.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt, and also, the usual supply of Confectionaries. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers.

THOMAS HOLMES.
July 14, 1822.—106

AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

THE HUSBANDMAN'S PRAYER.

BY H. S. ELLENWOOD.

O thou! whose wisdom, power and love,
This world and all its creatures prove;
The fertile field and fruitful trees,
Thrive, or decay, as thou shalt please;
And human art and toil are vain,
If thou withhold thy sun and rain!—
Still may thy bounteous Providence,
All wish'd—all needful—good dispense.

When brumal storms have spent their power,
And Spring expandeth many a flower,
May ne'er the frosts that fall at night,
The seeds of future harvest blight:
May ne'er the blushing blossoms yield
To storms that devastate the field;—
From such, and from too-piercing air,
The new-born lamb—and nestling—spare!

In Summer, when thy solar ray
Is felt through all th' enfeebling day,
Mild be his genial beams—without
Contagion's force, or parching drought;
And frequent may the full-fledged cloud
The azure arch of Heaven enshroud,
That gentle moisture, temperate heat,
A plenteous harvest may complete.

When Autumn's treasures spread around,
And garner teem, and fruits abound,
Then shall the Husbandman upraise
To thee his grat'ful Hymn of Praise;
To thee, who gavest, not in vain,
The early and the latter rain;
To thee, whose promise doth avail—
"Seed time and Harvest ne'er shall fail!"

God of the Seasons! let thy care
Preside o'er each revolving year;
May Health, fair queen of blessings! crown
Each city—and each rural town—
While sweet content, and heart-felt joy
This land of Freedom shall employ!
Thine may thy offspring, man, adore,
Till Time—and Seasons—change no more!

Extract from an Address delivered by John Davis, Esq. of Augusta, before the members of the Agricultural Society of Maine.

It is now, however, time to conclude by the mention of a few facts, which will attach the farmer to his profession, and thus be a main aid to agriculture. In the East, Solomon and some of the Assyrian princes were fond of gardening, plantations, botany, or agriculture. The Emperors of China, also, both of ancient and modern times, on one day of every year, in the presence of their people, plough the soil in person, and on another day they sow it; and similar wise examples have been set in other Eastern nations. Great men likewise among the Carthaginians and among the Romans, have written on husbandry; and are mentioned with honor to this day for having so employed their time. Cincinnatus (the patron of our Cincinnati societies) a great commander in Rome, was taken from his plough to be invested with absolute power for six months, in order to rescue his country when in a state of extreme danger. In a latter age of the Roman government an example occurred of a still more memorable description, which shall be related as nearly as possible, in the words of Mr. Gibbon. The Emperor Dioclesian, after he had vanquished all his enemies and accomplished all his purposes, voluntarily retired to pass the last nine years of his life in a private condition. Reason (says Mr. Gibbon) had dictated, and content seemed to have accompanied his retreat; in which he enjoyed, for a long time, the respect of those Princes to whom he had resigned the World. He preserved, or at least, he soon recovered, a taste for the most innocent, as well as the most natural pleasures; and his leisure hours were sufficiently employed in building, planting and gardening. When solicited to resume the reins of government by his former colleague, Maximian, he rejected the temptation; and calmly observing, that if he could show Maximian the Cabbages which he had planted with his own hands, he should no longer be urged to relinquish the

enjoyment of happiness, for the pursuit of power.

In Great Britain, Mr. Arthur Young had as contributors to his publication called the Annals of Agriculture, not only Dukes written in their own names, but the King of England (George 3d) written under a borrowed name. The memorable Earl Chatham and Charles Fox, with almost the whole of the nobility and gentry of the British Empire, have interested themselves in planting trees, or else in Gardening on a larger or smaller scale; and many of them have superintended the cultivation of farms and the breeding of farming animals. In our country, three Presidents of the United States have made themselves remarkable by what they have written on the subject of Agriculture; and four of our Presidents, when their term of office expired, have nobly attended to the conducting of their estates; and the fifth President has a mind too excellent, and feelings too amiable and patriotic, not to follow this useful occupation.

On what does all this uniformity of proceeding in intelligent and prosperous nations depend, but on the great principles and great interests of human nature? It has been well observed, that agriculture is perhaps the only pursuit in which political men can find comfort, after they have resigned their power; and this is not less true, where they have sense, virtue or domestic qualities. Agriculture is an occupation which, by its infinite variety, its constant exercise of the intellect, the beautiful objects connected with it, and the degree in which it flatters self love when its works become perfect, joined to the sense of the utility attached to it; it is an occupation, we say, which is capable of filling a large void in the human mind; even of affording something like consolation for disappointments. In our days, in particular, additional pleasures are to be obtained from this occupation. Besides the new objects and operations which have arisen among ourselves, or have been derived from foreign countries; men of science have laid open to the intelligent agriculturist, so many recently discovered processes occurring in vegetation, that he seems as it were not only to be taken into partnership with the great provider of all good, but he is even allowed to direct many of the efforts of nature, and as it were to change her very constitution and habits. ***** If there be any truth then in the observation, that those are among the happiest of men who have laboring hands, a thinking head, and a feeling heart; and if the farmer joins to this the reflection of the participation which is thus allowed to him in the works of Providence, and the avowed utility of his profession; he will possess a conscious dignity and satisfaction; and may safely say, without being held profane, or fearing to be contradicted, FARMER, REVERENCE THYSELF.

FROM THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

There are many still alive who had the pleasure of being acquainted with a dissenting Scots Clergyman, equally remarkable for his piety, guileless simplicity of heart, and eccentricity of manner. To relate all the anecdotes that are told of him and to record all his bon mots that are still remembered, would fill half your Magazine. Take the following as specimens.

Living in a populous manufacturing town, he often beheld, with regret, the privation to which the laboring classes were exposed, from the depression of trade or the dearth of provisions. On an occasion of this kind, the poor had been relieved by a most abundant supply of herrings, of which the fishing had been more than usually successful. One Sunday forenoon, in public prayers, Mr. — expressed himself thus: "Oh Lord, we desire to offer our grateful thanks unto thee, for the seasonable relief which thou hast sent to the poor of this place, from thy inexhaustible storehouse in the great deep, and which every day we hear called upon our street—Fine fresh herrings—sax a penny, sax a penny!"

There is a stream as well as a neap tide, in the fluctuations of trade; and they who have been a float by the one, are ready and willing to ground with the other; so was the case with the weavers in Mr. —'s neighborhood: trade had become uncommonly brisk: high wages were paid; and on Saturday night, like sailors after a

storm, those sons of toil forgot their former privations, amidst the joys that 'ale or viler liquor' is capable of inspiring.—They had kept it up till a late or rather an early hour on Sunday morning; and at the breaking up of the party, made so much noise in the streets, as gave great offence to the serious and sober inhabitants. In his prayer after sermon in the forenoon, Mr. ——— noticed their irregularity thus: 'Oh Lord, while we recommend to thy fatherly care and protection all ranks and conditions of men, we in a particular manner pray for the check and ticking weavers of ———. In thy wisdom and mercy be pleased to send them either mair sense or less siller!'

About the time when the volunteer system was introduced, a corps was raised in Mr. ———'s neighborhood; their uniforms appeared so smart, that many considered them as the most genteel galadress: perhaps willing that their patriotism might be as conspicuous as possible. One Sunday a youthful hero of this class entered Mr. ———'s kirk; and although he could have easily found a seat, seemed to prefer standing in the passage, right in front of the minister; and with much apparent complacency, often bending his looks to his white cassimere small clothes. After reading out the text, Mr. ——— observing that the young man still kept his perpendicular position, pointed to him and called out, 'tak' a seat amang the lave there, lad, an' we'll a' look at your braw breeks when the kirk skail!'

Being not only indifferent, but inattentive, to dress in his own person, he had a great dislike to seeing the silly airs that a new coat or gown will sometimes inspire in a little mind; and his indignation was sure to be raised when he saw people dressing beyond their station. One Sunday afternoon a girl who attended his kirk regularly, and who was personally known to him, came in with a new bonnet of greater magnitude and more richly ornamented, than he thought befitting the wearer. He soon observed it, and, pausing in the middle of his sermon, said, 'Look on y' that's near hand there, whether my wife be sleeping; for I canna get a glint o' her for a' thae fine falderals about Jenny B——'s braw new bonnet.' It happened one Sunday, either from the weather being warm, or the preacher being less animated than usual, that several of his auditors exhibited strong symptoms of drowsiness. After a pause, long enough to command attention, he called out—'Hold up your heads, my friends, and mind that neither saints nor sinners are sleeping in the other world!' This short, but energetic address, had its effect in general; but one man was so overpowered that in a few minutes he gave audible demonstration of being sound asleep. Again the preacher paused, and then in a loud voice called out—'John S—— this is the second time I've stooped to waken you; but I give you fair warning that if I need to stop a third time, I'll expose you by name to a' the congregation.'

English Newspapers.—The tax paid to the British government on newspapers, is 3 1-2d. sterling, or about 6 cents for every paper. This tax on the Times a daily paper printed in London is said to amount to \$162,296 annually. Every advertisement pays a heavy duty to government, the shortest pay 3 shillings sterling, or 67 cents. A daily paper in England costs a subscriber about 40 dollars annually. No credit is given on Newspapers in London.

Man of War's Tackle.—The sails and cordage of a first rate man of war require 180,000 lbs. of rough hemp for their construction; and it is said to average five acres of land to produce a ton of hemp; thus one of those monstrous towers of human ingenuity consumes a year's produce of 424 acres of land to furnish its necessary tackle.

In answer to an inquiry from the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, we state that the Key of the *Pastile* is in the United States. It is at Mount Vernon, and is the property of Judge Washington.—*Dem. Press.*

Caution.—It should be generally known that atmospheric air, when suddenly compressed to a certain degree, becomes sufficiently heated to set fire to gunpowder; and therefore, in loading a gun, the ball should be driven so slowly as to allow the escape of the air contained in the barrel. It is probable that almost all the accidental discharges of guns, which occur in the act of loading, arise from a sudden and violent compression of air.

Mr. Elihu Sexton, of Chenango, a short time since, while in the act of loading his rifle, experienced some difficulty, from the elasticity of the air, in forcing down the ball to overcome which, he made a sudden and violent effort, by which his gun was instantly discharged, the lock remaining unaltered. One of his hands was severely lacerated, whilst the charge, including the ramrod, was driven through his other wrist.—*Sackett's Harbor Gaz.*

A black man, nick-named *Tippoo Saib*, in London, lately undertook, for a wager, to chew and swallow a glass tumbler, which he did, and died soon after in great pain.

INTELLIGENCE.

FROM FRANCE.

By the ship *Draper*, from Havre, we have received from our correspondent a file of Galignani's Paris Paper to the 3d of May; the extracts from which, though not of a late date, are still of interest.

Negropont, an important island in the Levant, has been taken by the Greeks, after several hard fought battles, in which they were assisted by the troops of the Peloponnesus. A large sum of money sent by the Porte to Chourchid Pacha has been intercepted by the inhabitants of Longonico.

The Greeks appear on all sides to be gaining ground. The provisional government is removed from Argos, to Corinth, and has issued a declaration of Independence, and promulgated a new Constitution. Corinth is the centre and key of Greece.

The preparations for war between Russia and Turkey, are still vigorously progressing. Europeans at Constantinople were gradually embarking.

At Constantinople an embargo has been laid on all Turkish vessels trading to the mouth of the Danube.

The Russian flotilla stationed in the Danube had sailed from Ismael, and is now at Reni, at the confluence of the Pruth and Danube. Russian Pontooners, transported by land, were daily arriving. The Emperor Alexander was at the head quarters of the Imperial Guard at Minsk!

In Spain the Cortes has adopted the proposition to make commercial regulations with the *American Colonies*, "which had obtained their independence."

His Holiness the Pope was recruiting in health.—*Nat. Adv.*

FROM MEXICO.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 19.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the schooner *Highlander*, Capt. Gibson, from the port of Alvarado, from which place she sailed on the 28th May; and brings official intelligence from the city of Mexico, to the 25th of the same month—on which day the Mexican Congress assembled in that city, and declared *Don Augustine Yturbe* chief of that government, with the title of Emperor. We have received a copy of the *Proclamation* issued on the occasion published at Mexico.

It appears by the advices through this channel, that, on the receipt of the intelligence from Spain, by the Governor of the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa at Vera Cruz, that the treaty entered into by the Viceroy O'Donohu with Yturbe, at Cordova, having been declared null and void, that the Congress of Mexico resolved that every prospect of amicable accommodation being at an end, determined to proclaim total separation and independence of Spain, and the extinction of every title to allegiance to the royal authority of Spain; and to select a chief of their own country, and Yturbe was nominated.

The royal general Davilla, at St. Juan d'Ulloa, had, prior to this act, declared war against the independents, and issued orders to all the Europeans, particularly the troops that had capitulated, to take up arms in support of the royal authority.—In several of the provinces these orders were obeyed, and some partial insurrections followed, but in every instance the independents triumphed, and general tranquility was established.

Colonel Bradburn, in the service of Mexico, who is the bearer of despatches, brings official information, that a minister would shortly leave Mexico for the United States, and in case of any delay, that Colonel Cortes, now in this city, would be invested with full powers.

Information of the President's Message to Congress, recommending the acknowledgment of the independence of Spanish America, had been received in Mexico on the 1st of May, by Col. Bradburn, who carried important despatches from Col. Cortes. The news was received with extraordinary rejoicings, illuminations, and salvos of artillery were ordered throughout the citadels and cities of Mexico.

By these advices we learn that bishop Mier, who had been seized and confined in St. Juan d'Ulloa, had been released.—His case was made a subject of deep interest in Congress; and the royal general was notified that twelve Spanish officers of rank should be subjected to the like treatment as he should suffer; and the officers were set apart by lot, and their names communicated. The venerable bishop was thereupon released and restored to his country. He was at Alvarado when the ship sailed.

Gen. Wilkinson was at the city of Mexico, and in good health. He is entirely silent on politics, having business which requires abstraction wholly from such affairs.—*Aurora.*

MEXICO.

Few of our citizens have a sufficiently comprehensive idea of the importance of a country which is now erected into an Empire, and of which Augustine Yturbe was declared Emperor, by a decree of the Mexican Congress of 25th May. That excellent London Journal "Bell's Weekly Messenger" has a series of Nos. on the "opening of S. America;" some of which are devoted to Mexico.—We

seize a few of the facts which it presents, and group them together for our readers. The Messenger represents the territory of Mexico as greater than the Russian Empire in Asia, or the whole extent of the United States of America—its population to be equal to that of Great Britain before the peace of Amiens—its revenue exceeding \$20,000,000. Its mines produce annually \$23,000,000 in gold and silver, being half the amount of the whole produce of the precious metals from all the mines in the world.—Its importation exceeds 20 millions of dollars; its exportation, in agricultural, manufacturing and mineral produce, 16 millions—"about half the total export and import of Great Britain."—Mexico, the metropolis of this large empire, is described as superior to any city in the world, with the exception of St. Petersburg and London, for the regularity and breadth of its streets, the grandeur of its public places, its neatness, freshness and activity. The houses are almost all built of stone, adorned with pillars of porphyry. The great square (Plaza Mayor) is peculiarly magnificent; equal in size to Russell's square in London, superior to any in Paris, is surrounded on all sides by an open piazza, supported on pillars of porphyry, beautifully worked and delicately proportioned. It is adorned by some noble monuments of the genius of the people; an University, Public Library, an Academy of Sciences and Fine Arts, the mint, military and naval asylum, &c. &c.

A spacious and fertile region like this, which has sustained such prosperity even under the withering touch of Spanish misrule, must start into gigantic existence under the auspices of a free government, administered upon wise principles.

All the ties between Mexico and Spain are now dissolved; and Yturbe is formally declared Emperor. Certainly the most difficult of all problems is to ascertain the degree of liberty for which a nation is qualified, which has just shaken off the fetters of bondage. Is Mexico, with her established hierarchy, and the comparatively small number of landed proprietaries, the richest in the world, capable of enjoying a constitution as free as that of the U. States? We should certainly hesitate before we laid down such a proposition; and yet we are disposed to suspect the professions of a man, who would wear the title of Emperor, and yet pretends to take Washington for his example. The whole conduct of Yturbe is indeed under a cloud. In the long accounts of the Revolution which Mr. Wilcox presented last winter to Mr. Adams, and published with the official papers, there was room to doubt of the sincerity of his views. His recent election creates a deeper doubt. Bonaparte himself, when he took the first step to power, did not part with all his professions for the liberty of France. The Mexican may be playing the same game—and an impartial world will hold him to the proof.—But they will abide by his acts, not by his honied professions. They will ask, whether the adoption of the imperial title is the best means by which Yturbe means to prepare his people for a free constitution? whether the Mexicans, with all their habits of bondage, and all their landed and clerical aristocracy, were not capable of having a President as their Chief Magistrate, like the Republic of Colombia? whether, if this man were the apostle of Liberty and the Votary of Washington, he has shewn his attachment by assuming a title which the new world ought to abhor—and by setting an example, which the aspiring chieftains of the Southern Provinces may be disposed to imitate? Why may not San Martin attempt to play the same game as Yturbe has done?

Meanwhile, the influence of our free constitution must be felt in Mexico. Every where, indeed, it must be more or less felt. This example of prosperity which a people enjoys under a free constitution cannot be entirely thrown away, even upon the Austrian or the Russian. It must be felt with greater force among our neighbors. Let their press be free, and Mexico must catch much of our inspiration.—Even in Mexico, already there is much division of sentiment upon the establishment of the monarchy. The *Nat. Gazette* has received a file of the Mexican papers, styled *The Sun*—which, it says, is full of discussion about the forms of government—some parts of the army have manifested a predilection for a Republic—the cavalry regiment, No. 11, had made known to the Congress that the suffrage of its officers was not for the "tempered monarchy sanctioned by the assembly," but for the Republican form, &c.—One of the essayists in the *Sun* says, however, that "as in a human frame a sudden transition from one extreme to another is impossible or dangerous, so has it always been remarked to be the case with bodies politic. The mental improvement and social virtues necessary for a *republican government*, unfortunately do not, as yet, exist in the mass of the people."—*Rich. Eng.*

The *Aurora* makes some just reflections on this event, though we are disposed to fear it betrays too strong a confidence in the professions of the man: with this single caveat, we submit the following extracts from the last *Aurora*:

"It would be the extreme of disingenuity to forbear expressing on such an oc-

casional opinion, that the creation of an imperial government in Mexico, is an occurrence which calls for the most serious attention of the United States; and we shall be very explicit in what we have to say on this subject, because we know it will come under the eye of the eminent character who is most conspicuous in the event. There may not be that danger from the imperial regime, under the present occupant of that station; nor is it in fact that the form in Mexico corresponds with the forms of the same denomination in Europe. The title of emperor in Mexico is obnoxious from the idea of absolute despotism, with which it is associated in European and Asiatic idiom. In Mexico so far, it is no more in fact than the title of president; and being associated with an elective representative legislation, will be in fact, only a mixed monarchy, or an extended aristocracy with a chief. It is the issue that is to be apprehended—the present chief Augustine Yturbe, so late as the 8th of May last, made the unsought declaration, which he had so often made before, that he had determined deliberately and irrevocably to follow the great example of the illustrious Washington; and when order and constitutional government should be restored, to retire to his estate, in the character of an untitled private citizen. "So far then the danger is in some degree removed of an empire placed between the republics of the north and south of the new world; but who can foresee the character, or anticipate the disposition of a future successor? We think it fit to state these sentiments, and to say that, in our opinion, the only forms of government adapted to the new world, are constitutional, equal, and representative, and divested of titles that carry odium from the analogy which they bear to the despotisms of Europe and Asia."

The Last Congress.—Never did any Legislative body excite such general disapprobation as this has done. From Maine to Louisiana, but one sentiment is expressed in the public prints. We sincerely hope that the members, who have an opportunity afforded them of doing so at the next Session, will use every exertion to atone for past offences, and will, by a dignified and manly course, regain that public confidence which they seem to have so completely lost. We hope they will be convinced that the good people of our free country are enlightened people, and that it is not on money they have fixed their whole affections, regardless of the means by which it is made or saved. We believe the great body of the people wish to see our Government conducted economically, but not parsimoniously.—They would not prostrate the dignity of the country by measuring out to its public officers merely a daily allowance, nor would they place it at the mercy of foreign powers, by disbanding our seamen, and the small remains of our gallant army, no, not even if direct taxes should be the consequence of retaining them. They exult too much in those noble and glorious men, who so often during the late war silenced the British thunder on the land and the seas, they yet feel too sore from the disastrous defeats, which our army sustained at the commencement of that war, to risk a recurrence of those disasters, by placing themselves in a worse situation than that war found us. The idea of saving a dollar, has not the magical effect upon the generous and high minded citizens of these states, which the would-be knowing ones at Washington suppose, they have rights which they estimate higher than all their wealth, they have acquired a dignity of character, which they will retain at the expense of a part of it. We do hope, then, that the next session of Congress will exhibit a more enlightened and patriotic course than the last has done. If there are abuses in any Department of the Government, let those abuses be corrected, if the salaries of any of our officers are greatly beyond a reasonable compensation for the duties they perform, let them be lowered, if there are any sinecure offices, let them be abolished, the people wish these things done. But to take the last session for the evidence, there is certainly no Department in the Government in which there is greater abuse than this, nor any officer so exorbitantly paid as the Members.—Can we support the first position? To what have the exclusive efforts of members been directed in the numerous and harassing calls on the Executive for information? To the public good? Let the call for Mr. Russell's letter answer. Was the public concerned in this? No, their sole object has been the advancement of the pretensions of different men to the Presidency. Is it not an abuse of their high trust to use it for such a purpose. If these personal views had no influence over their proceedings, how long a time would have been necessary to enable them to discharge correctly and dispassionately, all the business which was done during the session? certainly, not more than half the time during which they were receiving compensation. Then we arrive at this conclusion, that while serving the public, the members received \$16 a day.

We venture to predict, that if a similar course be pursued at the next session, the next election will introduce more new members into the House, than did the last.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1822.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The anniversary of our National Birthday was celebrated in this place on Thursday last. The weather was fine; and no untoward event inarred the festivities of the day. All classes of citizens seemed to feel the inspiration of the occasion, and to be suitably impressed with the importance and the grandeur of the event which this day commemorates. The blessings which we enjoy appeared to be stamped with greater value by the recollections which the day awakened, and the fire of '76 was enkindled in every heart.

At 12 o'clock the citizens assembled at the Court-House, agreeably to previous arrangements, when the Declaration of Independence was read, with much effect, by A. TORRENCE, jun. after which an Oration was pronounced by H. C. JONES, Esq. replete with American and patriotic feeling. The presence of the Fair, whose smiles are the best, the dearest rewards for every honorable enterprise and deed of noble daring, and which impart animation to the orator, and life to the audience, gave additional eclat to the scene. The transactions at the Court-House concluded with several well-discharged volleys of musketry by a detachment from Capt. Wood's company.

At 3 o'clock, a very respectable number of gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter: among the guests, we noticed several gentlemen from our sister states, who were invited to join in commemorating a day which calls up a thousand tender, and manly, and patriotic feelings in the breast of every American, under whatever circumstances, or in whatever land, it may find him. Maj. J. McClelland presided as President, assisted by Dr. S. L. Ferrand, as Vice-President. After the cloth was removed, the following set toasts were drank to, interspersed with numerous patriotic and enlivening songs:

1. The fourth of July, 1776—The birth of American glory—memorable in the annals of the world.
2. The Heroes and Statesmen of the Revolutionary War—When Americans cease to venerate their memories, they will become unworthy to be free.
3. The Union of the States—The man that would impair it, is a fit figure for the "hand of scorn to point its slow unmoving finger at."
4. The State of North-Carolina—Too virtuous to intrigue for appointments, and too proud to beg for them.
5. The University of North-Carolina, and the other Seminaries of Learning.
6. A Convention of the free people of North-Carolina—When the Legislature feel power and forget right, the next appeal is to the people themselves, the source of all political power.
7. Internal Improvements—A sufficiency of resources, if well discharged. More of practice and less of theory.
8. The Navy of the United States—The trident of Neptune is passing from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere.
9. The memory of the Father of his Country—We "ne'er shall look upon his like again."
10. The Independent States of South America—Like us they have broken the shackles of Tyranny, and may they, like us, appreciate the blessings of a free government.
11. The cause of the patriot Greeks—May they be as successful in their struggle, as the heroes of the American revolution, in subduing their enemies and erecting a free government.
12. The Holy Alliance—The legitimacy of kings, their creed; the destruction of liberty, their object. May the curses of hate, and the hisses of scorn, of the whole world, rest upon them.
13. The downfall of the colonial system—The perseverance of the United States has done much to produce it.

After the regular toasts were finished, a number of volunteers were given, accompanied, likewise, with appropriate songs. We took down the following at the time, which, we believe, comprise nearly all that were drank:

- By *Mr. J. M. Clelland*.—The Fair Sex—Our greatest glory. Without them, we should not be here to enjoy this day.
- By *Dr. S. L. Ferrand*.—The land we live in—May it always enjoy peace, happiness, and independence.
- By *Mr. Fisher*.—The Orator of the Day.
- By *Mr. Martin*.—The patriot General Bolivar—May his future conduct be such as to merit the envious appellation of the Washington of South America.
- By *Mr. Jones*.—John C. Calhoun—the Star of the South.
- By *Mr. Longstreet, of Georgia*.—The Father of our country—Over his tomb the Genius of Tyranny and Liberty both weep—the former, that he ever lived; the latter, that he ever died.
- By *Mr. J. Beard*.—Our guest from Georgia, (Mr. Longstreet), who has so liberally entertained us this day.
- By *Mr. Martin*.—(after the President had retired).—The health of our President.
- By *Mr. Martin*.—To the patriot Greeks—the justice of Aristides, and the courage of Leonidas.

By Maj. Sneed.—Gabriel Holmes, Governor of the State of North-Carolina.
By Mr. Jones, (after the Vice-President had withdrawn.)—The Vice-President of the day.

American Manufactures.—Our northern manufacturers have lately commenced making a new kind of cloth: it is of a coarse texture, composed of cotton and wool, and designed as a substitute for what is termed *Negro Cloth*, and heretofore imported. It has been sent to the South for trial, and has already been highly approved. This will be a branch of manufactures of considerable importance to the country, though not so great as a New-York editor imagines. He calculates that there are two millions of slaves in the Southern States, and that it will cost \$5 each to clothe them; the aggregate of which, will be \$10,000,000. There is nothing wrong in all this; but the error lies in supposing that this sum has been annually sent abroad to purchase "English planes," and that it will now, consequently, be retained at home; and thus, in a single item, strike off \$10,000,000 from our list of importations. Now we do not believe that ever one-third of this sum is expended by the southern planters for foreign cloth: the negroes (one half of them, to say the least) are clothed in domestic cloth, or household manufactures, a great deal of which is spun by themselves; and vast quantities of it are made for sale. And North-Carolina, if she does not already, could, with a great deal of ease, furnish clothing for all her black population. She has the raw material in abundance, and in the western part of the state particularly, an industrious and working population. The upper parts of South-Carolina, and Georgia, the states of Tennessee and Kentucky, are as independent on foreign manufactures as North-Carolina. We wish success to all kinds of American manufactures; but we feel particularly anxious that *Household Manufactures*, which alone can make us really independent, should receive the fullest encouragement.

Mr. Jefferson has addressed a second letter to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, on the charge made against him by "A Native of Virginia." His exculpation is complete.

We are authorized to announce JOHN CLEMENT, Esq. as a candidate to represent the County of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

Interesting.—Any improvement which lessens an existing evil must be desirable.

Mr. Shaw, of this city, has invented or rather improved upon the mode of exploding fire arms generally, by means so simple, and at the same time so safe, that it is next to impossible those accidents which so frequently happen, can take place where this improvement is adopted.

An involuntary discharge is impossible, as the cock rests upon the priming, and locks it up securely, and no jar, or catch of the trigger can produce any effect. It is equally sure of fire in rainy weather as well as on the driest day, water having no effect or power over it whatever; it produces no fire or smoke at the lock, and the object aimed at cannot escape it by any motion, however quick by diving or otherwise. It is not half so complicated as the common lock, and cannot get out of order; it has neither pan, flint, nor hammer, and can be depended on in all weathers, never missing, or hanging fire; though loaded, it is rendered in one second of time perfectly harmless, and a child may play with it with perfect safety. We have seen one of them, which has been made for Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of War.—To riflemen and sportsmen generally, it must be of importance; and it will apply equally well to field pieces and on board of ships, rendering them independent of rains, or the salt spray of the sea.—*Philadelphia paper.*

PIRACY, AND HORRID BRUTALITY.

The brig Elizabeth, Springer, arrived at Boston, spoke on the 21st of May, in lat. 29 1-2 long. 85 1-2, brig Aurilla, Howland, of New-York from Baltimore, for New-Orleans, the Captain of which communicated the following:

"On the 15th May, about 11 A. M. the Aurilla was fired upon by two piratical schooners, armed with one nine pounder, brass piece, two sixes, one pivot gun each, and manned with about 40 or 50 men each—off Key Sal have too and was boarded—passengers and crew were cruelly treated, beat with swords and pistols, one of the passengers were hung up to the yardarm, and then dropped into the water appar-

ently lifeless. The vessel plundered of every thing valuable, and indeed of almost every article secretly of any value. The passengers were robbed of all their clothing, watches, breast pins, &c. except what apparel they had on when captured. The women on board were brutally ravished, and the most shocking excesses committed on their bodies. After committing the most wasteful and indiscriminating plunder, and inflicting on the crew and passengers acts of the most barbarous enormity and shameful indulgences, they ordered the captain to cut the cable and be off, about ten o'clock the next morning. Brigs Hiram, of Newport, captain Weeks, Fair Trader, of Boston, and Busy, of Rhode Island, were taken the same day, anchored near the Aurilla, all robbed, &c. and all released about the same time. The Aurilla was robbed of all her papers; and all the papers belonging to the Captain and passengers were also taken away.

Captain H. stated, that on the 27th he fell in with the United States schooner Shark, and after putting a Lieut. on board to proceed in the vessel to New-Orleans Capt. H. apprehending difficulty on his arrival, having no papers, she shaped her course for Key Sal, to look after the pirates."

THE SEASON.—We are sorry to learn, that the prospects of the Farmers in this part of the state are not at all flattering. The large quantity of rain that has fallen during the last two months, has kept the ground in such a condition that it could not be ploughed as much as necessary.—In consequence, the weeds and grass have obtained the ascendancy over the Corn and Cotton, which will very much injure, if not destroy, the crops of those two important articles. We have not understood that the crops of Wheat, Rye, &c. have materially suffered. Indeed, so little of these articles are cultivated, that *Flour* always commands a better price here than in New Orleans, and double as much as is paid for it in Kentucky and Ohio.—Fruit of every kind is very abundant.

Nashville Whig.

WHEAT CROPS.—We take much pleasure in stating that the wheat crops are very likely in this part of the country, and promise to abundantly reward the husbandman for his toil.

Washington N. C. Recor.

GREAT FIRE AT BALTIMORE!

WASHINGTON, JUNE 26.

The largest Fire which ever occurred in Baltimore, and the most destructive of property, took place on Sunday afternoon last. It broke out at 4 o'clock, in the lumber-yard of Kirby and Clark, in the rear of M'Elderry's wharf, and, before it was at all stopped, consumed between 20 and 30 stores and dwellings, besides lumber and goods. The lumber alone which was burnt is estimated at a hundred thousand dollars. The fire is said to have been occasioned by a negro boy firing off a toy cannon in a house used for the dressing of shingles. The following partial list of the sufferers is given in the Morning Chronicle of yesterday:

John Diffenderfer, grocer.
Samuel Reed's tavern, totally burnt.
Hugh Bolton & Co. oil store, do.
Mordcaai Morgan, do.
S. G. Albers, grocery and Chandler, do.
David Wilson, do. do.
Joshua Matthews, do.
Jacob Williams' chair store, much injured; goods principally saved.
Wm. & H. Brownwell, sieve and fan factory, do.
Do. do. do. lumber office and yard.
William West, do. do.
Kirby & Clark, do. do.
(Eastern Shore Hotel,) do.

We regret to add, (says the Chronicle,) that some lives were lost, and several persons severely injured. Among the latter are Mr. Thomas Pumphrey, cabinet maker, an active fireman, and a Mr. Davis. The fire was not checked before eight o'clock, owing to the high wind and the combustible nature of the articles in and about the stores.—*Nat. Intel.*

NEW-YORK, JUNE 19.

Novel and interesting sight.—Two men were seen walking in the water on Monday afternoon, for a length of time, near Governor's Island, in life preserving dresses; and one of them, a very stout man, walked across from the island to the battery, as upright as on shore, to the astonishment of hundreds of spectators. We understand that the proprietor of this invention intends to shew the effect and usefulness of such a dress in case of shipwreck, in a public exhibition next week. It is hoped so useful an invention will meet with every encouragement.

Merc. Adv.

DON MANUEL TORRES, Charge d'Affaires from the Republic of Colombia, was, on Wednesday last, presented to the President of the United States, by the Secretary of State.

The estimable character and correct conduct of this gentleman, who has long been known in the United States, contribute to give an unusual interest to this incident, added to the circumstance of his being the first person received in a diplomatic character from any of the republics of the South.

Nat. Intelligencer.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the Hon. JOHN STANLEY.

The tribute which fame pays to your exalted talents, inspires me with profound respect for you and for them. The review which I intend to attempt of your Speech in the legislature of this state, at its last session, on the Question of a convention, is not intended to lessen, in myself or others, that respect which your merits demand. In attempting this review, I am by no means ignorant either of the strength of the man whose works I must in some measure reprehend, nor of my own weakness; but I recollect that David succeeded when he attacked Goliath, having the advantage of night on his side. You may find the subject of my animadversions in the 69th page, &c. of a pamphlet printed by Mr. Gales.

I beg leave to correct the view that you take, in the very outset of your speech, of the question under debate. You represent the immediate question as being a proposition to abolish the Constitution. Now did you not know, in your conscience, that this was a misrepresentation? Have you not read the proposition? Have you not heard the friends of those propositions disclaiming all intention of interfering with the constitution, unless the sovereign people require it? Or were you afraid or ashamed to meet the propositions fairly? to discuss them upon their own merits? This shifting the question, permit me to tell you, is the strongest encomium you could have passed on the propositions. I take it for granted, that when a man of your profound abilities was under the necessity of disguising and misrepresenting the matter under debate, it argues most forcibly that the propositions themselves could not be safely attacked. Your whole argument, from beginning to end, supposes that it was a proposition such as you had represented,—a proposition to abolish the constitution,—which was under discussion. Herein you make a concession that, I apprehend, you did by no means intend. Such a course of argument admits, that if the question were submitted to the people, they would demand a convention. I doubt not but you were correct in this admission. And now, sir, what is the consequence of this concession? Do you really believe that the majority of the people have no right to demand an alteration of their constitution? Are you prepared to say that our fathers could bind their descendants to the latest posterity to constitutional provisions? This argument may become the mouths of despots and tyrants, but is utterly inadmissible in a republic, especially in ours, one of whose fundamental maxims is, that all political power resides in the people.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express my high sense of your candour and of your ingenuity, (two qualities hitherto supposed to be incompatible, but) which you have the art to reconcile. Your candour is manifested in this, that you would not attempt the propositions as they were, from a reasonable doubt, perhaps, that your powers, gigantic as they are, were inadequate to their refutation; and therefore you fairly abandon them to their fate. Your ingenuity shows itself in this, that you have gone on arguing and speculating in such a way as to make it believed that you were arguing on a subject then under discussion.

I hope, in some future numbers, to show that your arguments are of a piece with your introduction. In the mean time believe me to be, very sincerely, your friend, so far as you use your abilities for the benefit of the community.

A FARMER.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.

The Examination in this infant institution took place on Wednesday last. There being but one day set apart for the purpose, business was too much hurried to do justice either to the tutress or her pupils. Spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and needle work, together with Bible Questions (Sabbath exercises) were all on the carpet. There was too little difference in classes, owing, in a great measure, to their prudential arrangement, that no particular distinctions were thought necessary or right. We do not hesitate to say that all acquitted themselves with much honor; and that those who were examined on geography and grammar, perhaps, have not been excelled by any. Some who began to memorise grammar since the commencement of the session, parsed blank verse with uncommon ease and propriety. Were we even to attempt to do justice to Miss Leavenworth's character as our tutress, by many, no doubt, we would be accused of exaggeration; suffice it therefore to observe, that her piety is exemplary, and the advancement of her pupils satisfactorily proves her capability of performing the duties assigned her, and discharging the trust reposed in her.

D. R. DUNLAP.

June 22, 1822. In behalf of the Trustees.

DIED.

At his residence in Wilkesboro', on Saturday evening, the 8th inst. RICHARD R. GOWEN, Esq. in the 57th year of his age, leaving an affectionate and tender wife, an amiable family, and an extensive and numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, to lament their unexpected and untimely loss.

As a man, and in all the relative duties of life, those who were best acquainted with him can

best attest the correctness of his principles, and the purity of his motives—as a neighbor, he was kind and obliging—as a friend, he was warm and steadfast—as a master, he was benevolent and indulgent—as a husband and parent, he was devoted and affectionate; and in all his dealings sternly and undeviatingly just.

His remains were interred on the following evening, with *masonic honours*, in the burying ground near Wilkesboro', attended by a large and respectable concourse of friends and citizens.

(Communicated.)

Valuable Lands & Machine FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his plantation, with all the improvements on it, for sale. The farm contains between four and five hundred acres, of as good land, taking the same quantity of acres on an average, as any in the county of Rowan. It is situated six miles and a half from Salisbury, immediately on the main road leading from Salisbury to Concord, by the Rev. Mr. Storke's, and lies on the waters of Crane Creek. The buildings are conveniently located for keeping a house of entertainment. There is a good Machine on the plantation; and, also, a dam across the creek, with a sufficient fall of water to carry a mill, or any kind of machinery. The terms will be made accommodating. A credit of one or two years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NATHANIEL JOHNSTON.

July 8, 1822.

Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. July the 1st, 1822.

JOHN N. Alexander, John Allison, James J. Arnhart, James Allison, Maj. Allison, Caroline Alexander, Jacob Boshart, Jacob Bort, David Bradshaw, David G. Brandon, Esquire Black, Captain Bogar, Thomas Burnet, William Brice, Lucetta C. Bills, Rev. George Bogar, Mary Corum, John Corothers, Jacob Cruise, Wm. T. Cawles, Wm. Carrigan, John Carrell, George Cline, Joseph Crofford, Henry Doland, John Furr, sen. John Frazier, Paul Furr, David Fink, Philip Fink, John Ford, Isaac Finch, Abraham Fom, John Goodman, Francis Glass, John Garmon, Josiah Grady, David S. Gray, Azariah Graves, George Garmon, Dempsey Honycut, Joseph Houston, Andrew Harris, Dr. Sidney Harris, Daniel N. Hall, Thompson Hunt, Joseph Howell, Thomas Jerome, John Jarret, Stephen Kluett, Alexander Kimming, Samuel Killough, Eliza R. Locke, George Lips, Robert Lee, Dr. Asa McKinly, John Morris, Thomas Motly, Michael M'ackin, Richard M'Lee, Hugh S. McCaleb, Thomas Mason, Isaac M'cClellan, John Neely, David Nicolair, Isaac Nicular, Wm. Nicols, Jane Frankon, Elizabeth Piller, David Reese, John Robinson, hatter, Rebecca Sacfrut, Samuel Shinn, Alexander Scott, sen. Margaret Saifeit, Lewis Tucker 2, Ira West 2, Joseph Wilch, Archibald Walker, Michael Wincoff, John Williams, Robert Williams.

D. STORKE, A. P. M.

Letters remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st July, 1822.

SUSANNAH Alexander, Thomas Acock, E. W. Alexander, Sarah Auten, Rev. Abraham Anderson 3, Rev. James Adams, Anderson Beatty, William Broom, Jacob Banker, John Bullock, William Biggar, Hyram Bell, Stephen Billow, Hambleton Brevard, Robert Barnatt, Caroline Berryhill, Jonas Clark, John Costen, Eleazar Cochran, William E. Cannon, David Chambers, Erasmus Case & Co. John S. Cheek, Wm. and J. Cook, Clerk of Mecklenburg Superior Court, Andrew Clark, John Daw, Lewis Dinkins, John L. Dinkins, Wm. W. Davis, Sugar Dulin, Francis Dunn, James Davis, Daniel Dougherty, Samuel Duffy, Rev. Isaac Greer, John Greer, Wm. Goforth, Wm. Gadberry, Jane Greer, Alexander Greer, Jane Hood, Jeremiah Hood, Promant Hart, Hugh B. Hayes, Hardgrave & Williams, John Hutchison, Isaac Holmes, Geo. W. Houston, Dicy Harvell, Alfred Harris, John Hall, John Harris, Samuel Houston, Maj. Jonathan Harris, Reuben Hills 4, Wm. Irwin, Wm. Johnston, Cyrus Johnston, Phill Johnston, David S. Karr, James G. Knox, James M. N. Kibben, Nancy Kennedy, Thos. Kirkpatrick, Titus Laney, J. H. Lindsay, Jane Leese, Mary Leese, Stephen Morse, John Morse, Daniel M'Colley, Benjamin Morrow, Robert Maxwell, Sarah M'Connerore, Wm. M'Comb, Thomas M'Ginnis, Elizabeth M'Elroy, Isaac McCulloch, David M'Donald, Ezekiel Neely 2, Wm. Nesbit, Caleb M. Norwood, Richard Owens, Aaron Perry, Wm. Parks, Charles Polk, Winchester Pegman, Robert T. Plunkett, Jonas Rudisill, Wm. Redford, Permenia Rodgers, Robert and Mark Ray, Peter Rape, John Rea, Thos. H. Smart 2, Jesse Shelly, Wm. Shields 2, Robert W. Smith, Margaret Simons, Henry Sturgeon, Ransom and Reuben Shores, Mrs. Sarah Thompson, Amelia Tarlton, John Thomas, Joseph Thompson, Sarah Varner, Susannah Ward 2, William W. Walker, Samuel Wilson, John Wentz, James Wilkerry, Wm. Walker, John Wright, Malinda Wallace, Henry W. Williams, William Wilson 3.

3wt11

WM. SMITH, P. M.

State of North-Carolina, BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT of Law, March Term, 1822. S Leeroy Burnett, vs. Elijah Fouch.—Jud. att. levied on land.—It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state.—It was therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the said Elijah Fouch appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the county aforesaid, at the next court to be held at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in September next, and reply and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plaintiff's demand.

Test. W. W. ERWIN, C. D. S. C.

3mt21 Price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

MAY Sessions, 1822.—Daniel Gouger, versus Robert J. A. Lowrie.—Original attachment levied in the hands of Dr. David R. Dunlap and Benjamin Hargrave.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Robert J. A. Lowrie, has removed himself out of this state: It is therefore Ordered by court, that he appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, reply or plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him.—That publication thereof be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

3wt11.—Price adv. \$1 25

Law Books.

PERSONS wishing to procure copies of the revised code of the Laws of North-Carolina, Haywood's Manual, or Potter's Justice, can be supplied on application to Wm. H. Young, July 2, 1821. 3p11

Entertainment

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY WILLIAM H. SLAUGHTER.

A T his large and commodious Buildings, two doors east of the State Bank. He has lately acquired an experienced and attentive Bar-Keeper, who, with the aid of clean, well furnished Chambers, a well stored Cellar, Ice-House, Granary, good Oastles, &c. is able, he flatters himself, to support his claims, in an increased degree, to the very liberal patronage his House has for so many years received.

Travellers and Private Boarders will continue to meet with those comforts and attentions with which they have, hitherto, been pleased to express themselves so well pleased.

CT The Northern, Southern, and Eastern Stages, put up at this House. May 1, 1822.

The Editors of the Georgia Journal, the National Intelligencer, and the Raleigh Register, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers three times, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

Sale of Lots.

WHEREAS, at the last term of the Court of Equity, held for the county of Rowan, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March last, it was ordered and agreed, upon a petition filed in said court, among other things, that a town should be laid off upon the land of Letitia Wilson, a minor, lying at Mock's Old Field and in its vicinity, in the Forks of the Yadkin River: We, the undersigned, commissioners appointed by said court to carry into effect the objects specified in said decree, having laid off a number of lots in said town, shall, by virtue of the powers vested in us by said decree, expose to sale, at Public Auction, the whole or part of said lots, at Mock's Old Field, on the first Monday and Tuesday in August next. As this place has long been the seat of much private business, as well as of a large separate election, regimental militia parade, &c. the commissioners deem it unnecessary to dwell upon the advantages which would result to individuals engaged in mercantile or mechanical pursuits, by locating themselves in the heart of the most fertile and populous section of the large and opulent county of Rowan. The terms of sale will be liberal; a credit of one or two years will be given, the purchasers giving bond and security.

SAMUEL JONES, HUGH L. BRALY, ALEX. NESBIT, JOHN CLEMENT, JOHN P. CARTER, Commrs.

June 18, 1822.—6wt13

A Good Hatter Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one or two young men, of good habits, who understand their business. Those seeking employment may get a good job, by applying to the subscriber in Morganton, N. C.

JOHN M'GUIRE.

Ebenezer Academy.

THE Trustees of the Academy, having had the experience of the Rev. ELIAZER HARRIS as teacher for one year, have made a more permanent engagement with him. We would mention that he not only has our confidence, but that of the president of the college where he graduated, the Rev. Dr. Charles Coffin, as he was invited by him to be a teacher there.

This Academy is on the way from Yorkville to Landsford, thirteen miles from Yorkville, in a high, healthy, handsome situation. It is in a thick settled neighborhood, in sight of Ebenezer Church, where the Rev. Mr. Walker preaches. We have a post-office opened at the Academy, by which means distant students can hear very easily from their parents.

Mr. H. will teach nothing but the Latin and Greek Languages, and the sciences. For the use of students, there are a set of globes, an atlas, the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, with elegant plates, and the Gentleman's Magazine. We expect soon to have also an Electrical Machine.

As these advantages are considerable, we respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The exercises of the Academy are going on, and it is calculated there will be no vacation in the year, except four weeks, about New-Year.

Good boarding, for a considerable number, within half a mile from the Academy, will be obtained at \$70 per annum. Tuition in the Languages, \$24. Tuition in the Sciences, \$30. Payable annually.

JOHN GALLANT, JOHN H. BERRY, RAND. WEATHERS, JOSEPH M'CORLE, JOHN ANDERSON, Trustees.

York District, S. C. May 1.—3wt10

Catawba Navigation COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Company, that all shares having any instalment due, and unpaid thereon, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Thursday, the first day of August next. The President and Directors will feel themselves bound to enforce the provisions of the charter against all delinquents. Pursuant to an order of the Board, the shares sold on the 27 of May last, and purchased in behalf of the company, may be redeemed by the original holders, at any time before the first of August, by their paying to the Treasurer of the company all arrearages, and incidental expenses. All persons having unliquidated accounts against the company, are requested to present them, at that time, for settlement.

By order of the President and Directors. ISAAC T. AVERY, Presd.

Lincolnton, May 27, 1822.—4wt11

Salisbury Bible Society.

Auxiliary to the American Bible Society. THE Officers, Directors and members of the Society, who may not have received a copy of the Constitution, are requested to call on Thomas L. Cowan, Esq. They are also requested to use all their influence to obtain members and funds for this benevolent and important object, so as to be able to make returns of their proceedings at the first annual meeting of the society, to be held in Salisbury, on the first Monday in August next. A sermon will be preached on the occasion, at the Court-House, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and a contribution taken up for the benefit of the Society.

JONA. O. FREEMAN, Presd.

Salisbury, June 18, 1822.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....scott.



FROM LA BELLE ANNEE DE
FAREWELL.

The home that blesses and endears,
The lively hearth that warms and cheers,
The blushing smiles that charm our fears
And woes dispel,
But prompt our grief, but swell our tears,
When sounds "Farewell."

Each rose-bud that adorns the glade,
Each withering flow'r that blooms to fade,
Each falling leaf that decks the shade,
And strews the dell,
Seems in its dying charms array'd,
To say "Farewell."

The morning breeze that rushes by,
And waves the dewy rose-bush dry;
Whilst in a low and pensive sigh,
Its accents dwell,
Seems but to sympathize whilst I
Proclaim "Farewell."

'Tis hard when Love's seraphic fire,
Thrills thro' the breast with pure desire,
When partial beauty's heavenly lyre,
With rapturous swell,
Bids each advancing doubt retire,
To say "Farewell."

Enlink'd in friendship's golden chain,
Congenial spirits may remain;
But when love adds his melting strain
With magic spell,
How hard the task—how sharp the pain,
To say "Farewell."

The tendril'd ivy may be torn
From its embrace around the thorn,
But there its mark, unceasing borne,
Its site will tell;
Hearts then retain the sight forlorn
When sounds "Farewell."

The summer dries the mountain rill,
And makes its murm'ring waters still;
Its channel'd way adown the hill,
Marks where it fell;
Thus grief will furrow deep the will,
When sounds "Farewell."

I've known Ambition's dreams depart,
I've felt Despair's envenom'd dart,
But these are nothing to the smart,
Which nought can quell,
When bursts upon the afflicted heart,
The sad "Farewell."

But when the noon of life is past,
And death's dark eve approaches fast,
And borne upon the wintry blast,
Is heard a knell;
That will proclaim a long—a last,
A dark "Farewell."

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE FERTILE ANECDOTES.

THE REGICIDE GENERALS WHALLEY AND GOFFE.

Of the fifty-nine judges who signed the warrant for the execution of King Charles the First, twenty-four died before the restoration of Charles the Second; twenty-seven persons, judges and others, were taken, tried, and condemned; some of these were pardoned; but fourteen, nine of whom were judges, were executed. Only sixteen fled and finally escaped. Three of those, Major-General Edward Whalley, Major-General William Goffe, and Colonel John Dixwell, escaped to New-England, where they died, after being secreted nearly thirty years.

On the 22nd of September, 1660, a proclamation was issued, setting forth that Whalley and Goffe had left the kingdom; but as there was great reason to suppose they had returned, a reward of 100*l*. was offered to any one who would discover either of them in any of the British dominions, and cause him to be brought in alive or dead if he made any resistance. Goffe had married the daughter of Whalley, and they escaped to New-England together, arriving in Boston the 27th of July, 1660.

They did not attempt to conceal their persons or characters, when they arrived at Boston, but immediately went to the Governor, Mr. Endicott, who received them very courteously; and they were visited by the principal persons of the town. They fixed their residence at Cambridge, about four miles from Boston, which they frequently visited, attending regularly to their religious duties. They appeared grave, serious and devout; and the rank they had formerly sustained, as well as their prudent demeanour, commanded respect.

It had been reported that all the judges of the late king would be pardoned, but seven; and Whalley and Goffe, who had not been among the most obnoxious, hoped to receive the king's clemency; but when the Act of Indemnity reached Boston, which was not until the last of November, it appeared that they were not excepted. Some of the powerful persons in the government now became alarmed; but pity and compassion prevailed with others, and they had assurances from some belonging to the general court that they would stand by them.

On the 22nd of February, 1661, the Government summoned a Court of Assistants, to consult about securing them; but the court did not agree to it. Finding it unsafe to remain any longer, they left Cambridge, and arrived at New Haven, about 150 miles distant, on the 7th of March, where they were well treated by the ministers, the Rev. John Davenport and the Rev. Nicholas Street. On the 27th of March, they removed to New Milford, and made themselves known there; but at night they returned privately to New Haven, and were concealed at Mr. Davenport's house until the 3d of April.

About this time, news arrived from Boston that ten of the judges were executed; and the governor received a royal mandate to cause Whalley and Goffe to be secured. This greatly alarmed the country, and there is no doubt that the court were now in earnest in their endeavors to apprehend them: and to avoid all suspicion, they gave commission and instruction to two young merchants from England, Thomas Kellond and Thomas Kirk, zealous royalists, to go through the colonies, as far as Manhados in search of them. The regicides had friends who informed them what was doing, and they removed from Mr. Davenport's to the house of Mr. Jones, afterwards deputy-governor of Connecticut, where they lay hid till the 11th of May, and then removed to a mill. On the 13th they went into the woods, where they met Jones and two of his companions, Sperry and Burril, who first conducted them to a place called Hatchet-Harbour, where they lay two nights, until a cave or hole in the side of a hill was prepared to conceal them. The hill they called Providence Hill, and there they continued from the 15th of May to the 11th of June. Richard Sperry daily supplied them with victuals from his house, about a mile off; sometimes carrying it himself, at other times sending it by one of his boys, tied up in a cloth, ordering him to lay it on a certain stump and to leave it; and when the boy went for it at night, he always found the basins emptied of the provisions, and brought them home. The boy wondered at it, and used to ask his father the design of it, for he saw nobody. His father told him there was somebody at work in the woods that wanted it.

The incident which made them abandon this cave, is said to have been a visit which they received as they lay in bed, from a panther, or a catamount, who putting his head into the door or aperture of the cave, glared his eyeballs in so hideous a manner upon them, as greatly affrighted them. One of them was so terrified by this grim and ferocious monster, and at his squalling, that he took to his heels, and fled down the mountain to Sperry's house for safety.

The second concealment which they selected, was about two miles and a half north of the first, at the foot of the mountain on the western bank of a small rivulet, which runs along the west side of the West Rock. For some reason or other, they do not seem to have sojourned here long; tradition says, because the Indian dogs in hunting discovered them; they therefore sought another lodgment.

The third place of their abode in the vicinity of New Haven, was at a place called to this day *The Lodge*. It was situated at a spring in a valley, or excavation in a declivity, about three miles west, or a little north-west, from the last mentioned place. When they came to this abode is uncertain; it was in the summer; and they left it, and removed to Milford, August 1661; after having resided in and about New Haven for nearly half a year, from the 7th of March, to the 19th of August 1661.

Among the traditionary anecdotes and stories concerning the events which took place at New Haven, it is related, that when the pursuers, Kellond and Kirk, were expected, the regicides walked out towards the Neck bridge, the road by which they must enter the

town. At some distance, the sheriff, or marshal, Mr. Kimberly, overtook them with a warrant for their apprehension. He endeavored to secure them, but they stood upon their defence, and being expert at fencing, repulsed the officer, who went back for assistance. He soon returned with additional aid; but in the meantime, the regicides had escaped into the woods with which the town was surrounded.

One time, when the pursuers were searching the town, the regicides, in shifting their situations, happened to be at the house of a Mrs. Evers, a respectable old lady; she, seeing the enemy coming, ushered her guests out at the back door, who, walking out a little way, instantly returned to the house, and were hid and concealed by her in her apartments. The pursuers coming, inquired whether the regicides were in her house. She answered, they had been there, but were just gone away, and pointed out the way. They went into the fields and woods; and by her artful and polite address, she diverted them, put them upon a false scent, and secured her friends. It is rather probable, that this happened the next day after their coming to New Haven; and that they then left the town, and went through the woods to the mill, two miles off, whither they had retired on the 11th of May.

About the time the pursuers came to New Haven, and, perhaps, a little before, and to prepare the minds of the people for their reception, the Rev. Mr. Davenport preached publicly from this text, Isaiah, xvi. 3, 4. *Take counsel, execute judgment, make thy shadow as the night, in the midst of the noon-day; hide the outcasts, betray not him that wandereth: let mine outcasts dwell with thee: Moab, be thou a covert to them from the face of the spoiler.*—This sermon had such an effect, that though large rewards were offered for their apprehension, yet no pains were taken by the inhabitants to discover their retreat.

To show the dexterity of the regicides at fencing, it is related, that while at Boston, a fencing master had a stage erected, on which he walked for several days, challenging and defying any one to play with him at swords. At length, one of the regicides made his appearance, disguised in a rustic dress, holding in one hand a cheese wrapped in a napkin for a shield, with a broomstick, whose mop he had besmeared with dirty puddle water as he had passed along; thus equipped he mounted the stage; the fencing-master rallied at him for his impudence, asked what business he had there, and bade him begone. The regicide stood his ground, upon which the gladiator made a pass at him with his sword, to drive him off; a rencounter ensued: the regicide received the sword into the cheese, and held it till he drew the mop of the broom over his mouth, and gave the gentleman a pair of whisks. The gentleman made another pass, and plunging his sword a second time, it was caught and held in the cheese, till the broom was drawn over his eyes. At a third lunge, the sword was caught again, till the mop of the broom was rubbed gently all over his face; upon this, the gentleman let fall, or laid aside, his small sword, and took up the broad sword, and came at him with that; upon which the regicide said, "Stop, sir; hitherto, you see I have only played with you; but if you come at me with your broad sword, know that I will certainly take your life." The firmness and determination with which he spoke, struck the gentleman, who, desisting, exclaimed, "Who can you be? You are either Goffe, Whalley, or the devil, for there was no other man in England that could beat me." And so the disguised regicide retired into obscurity, leaving the spectators to enjoy the diversion of the scene, and the vanquishment of the boasted champion. Hence it is proverbial in some parts of New England, in speaking of a champion at athletic and other exercises, to say, that "none can beat him but Goffe, Whalley, or the devil."

From their cave in the woods near New Haven, they ventured to the house of one Tomkins, near Milford meeting-house, where they remained two years without ever stirring out; they afterwards took a little more liberty, and made themselves known to several persons in whom they could confide.

In 1664, the commissioners from Charles the Second arrived at Boston. On receiving this news, they retired to their cave, where they remained eight or ten days. Soon after some Indians hunting, discovered the cave, with the

bed: and the report being spread abroad, rendered it unsafe to continue there any longer. On the 13th of October, 1664, they removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, nearly a hundred miles distant, travelling only by night. On their arrival, they took up their abode with the Rev. Mr. Russell, who had previously agreed to receive them. At this house, and that of Peter Tilton, Esq. they spent the rest of their lives, for fifteen or sixteen years, in dreary solitude and seclusion from the world. The minister was no sufferer by his boarders, as they received remittances every year from their wives in England, as well as occasional presents from other persons; Goffe, who kept a regular diary during his exile, has recorded donations from several friends. They were in constant terror, though they had reason to hope after some years that all enquiry for them was over. They read with pleasure the news of their having been killed in Switzerland; and having exact intelligence of every thing which passed in England, they were unwilling to give up all hopes of deliverance. It is said that their greatest expectations were from the fulfilment of the prophecies, as they had no doubt that the execution of the judges was the slaying of the witnesses. Their lives were miserable burdens, and they complained of being banished from all human society. Goffe corresponded with his wife by the name of Walter Goldsmith, and she as Frances Goldsmith. Their letters, some of which are preserved, strongly describe the distress of two persons under such peculiar circumstances, who appeared to have lived very happily together.

During their residence at Hadley, the most memorable Indian war took place. This was called King Philip's war. Philip was a powerful Sachem, and resided at Mount Hope in Rhode-Island, where he was soon after put to death by Colonel Church. All the frontier towns of New England were attacked, and Hadley was then exposed as a place of this description. The time the savages fixed on to make the assault, was while the inhabitants were assembled at the meeting-house to observe a fast day; but fortunately it had been some time a custom for the men to attend public worship armed. Had the town been taken, the discovery of Whalley and Goffe would have been inevitable. The men took up their arms and attempted a defence, but were soon thrown into confusion; when (as it is related to this day) a stranger suddenly appeared among them of venerable aspect, and different in his apparel from the inhabitants, who rallied and disposing them in the best military manner, led them to the charge, routed the Indians, and saved the town. In the moment of victory their deliverer vanished. The inhabitants, unable to account for the phenomenon, believed they had been commanded by an angel sent from heaven for their protection. This supposed angel was Goffe, who never before ventured from his concealment in the cave in the woods, nor was it known who so ably led them against the Indians until after his death.

Goffe and Whalley appear to have been much respected on account of their professions of piety, and their grave deportment, by persons who did not approve of their political conduct. Whalley, who became reduced to a second childhood, died about the year 1676 or 1678; and Goffe, it is supposed, did not live beyond 1680; his last letter is dated April 2nd, 1679.

EXTRACT FROM BRACEBRIDGE HALL.

The Young Lovers.—To a man who is a little of a philosopher, and a bachelor to boot, and who, by dint of some experience in the follies of life, begins to look with a learned eye upon the ways of man and eke of woman;—to such a man, I say, there is something very entertaining in noticing the conduct of a pair of young lovers. It may not be as grave and scientific a study as the loves of the plants; but it is certainly as interesting. I have, therefore, derived much pleasure since my arrival at the Hall, from observing the fair Julia and her lover. She has all the delightful blushing consciousness of an artless girl, inexperienced in coquetry, who has made her first conquest; while the captain regards her with that mixture of fondness and exultation, with which a youthful lover is apt to contemplate so beautiful a prize. I observed them yesterday in the garden advancing along one of the retired walks. The sun was shining with delicious warmth, making great masses of bright verdure and deep blue shade. The cuckoo, that harbinger of spring, was faintly heard from a distance; the thrush piped from the hawthorn, and

the yellow butterflies sported and toyed and coquetted in the air. The fair Julia was leaning on her lover's arm, listening to his conversation, with her eyes cast down, a soft blush upon her cheek, and a quiet smile on her lips: while in the hand that hung negligently by her side was a bunch of flowers. In this way they were sauntering slowly along, and when I considered them, and the scene in which they were moving, I could not but think it a thousand pities that the season should ever change, or that young people should ever grow older, or that blossoms should give way to fruit, or that lovers should ever get married.—*Winyaw Intel.*

The last number of the Quarterly Review explains the formation of *Icebergs*, islands of ice, in the following manner:

"A rill of water, falling in a little cascade from a precipitous height, is converted into a sheet of ice, in the course of some severe winter; if such a sheet be not entirely melted in the short summer which follows, its volume will necessarily be increased the ensuing winter, and thus the projection of the promontory from year to year, will swell, till the immense mass, by its own weight, and probably undermined by the constant dashing of the waves, breaks off and is floated into the ocean. All our northern navigators affirm, that stones, moss and earth have been observed on the floating icebergs of Davis's Strait and Baffin's Bay."

However valuable ancestry may be in the eye of a man of family, it is in little estimation among farmers, if we may judge from the reply of a country lad made to one who boasted of his *ancient family*. "So much the worse for thee," said he, "every body knows the older the seed, the worse the crop."

Religious.

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.

PHILIPPIANS IV. 8.

It is not, I think, a little surprising to see many Christian divines, of the first learning and abilities, employing that learning and those abilities, and much of their time, in framing laborious systems of ethics from the law of nature, whilst they have the books of the New Testament continually lying open before their eyes. In Plato and Aristotle, in Cicero and Seneca, this was a laudable and useful undertaking; but, in a Christian, it is neither useful or meritorious, nor wiser than if any one should chuse to shut his eyes in the brightest day-light, only to try if he was able to grope out his way in the dark. It is now as impossible for any man to form a religious and moral institution by the mere efforts of human reason, as to see by a farthing candle in the midst of a meridian sunshine. He must unavoidably adopt the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel, and then mistake them for his own. If his own are true and just, they must be exactly the same; and if they differ, they are unworthy of notice. If we believe the doctrines and precepts transmitted to us in the New Testament to be a revelation from God, we cannot, without presumption, search out for any other, nor even accept the same on an inferior authority. Whatever may be their authority, their unrivalled excellence is indisputable. The moral lessons of Christ are all so concise, so clear, so unencumbered with definitions and inquiries, and enforced by parables so apposite and instructive, as brings them nearer to our hearts, and renders them not only superior to, but unlike all which had ever before been published to the world. In omitting all unnecessary disquisitions on moral and religious subjects, the Apostles imitated the example of their master. In the passage now before us, St. Paul writing to the brethren at Philippi, enjoins them to think on, that is, not to forget to practice, "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure." He takes it for granted, that those to whom he wrote, as well as all mankind, knew what things are true, honest, just, and pure; and therefore he enters not into any metaphysical inquiries into the abstract nature of truth, honesty, justice, and purity, which are always useless, and sometimes detrimental, and they never induce men to be virtuous, and sometimes serve to furnish them with excuses for vices. Men want not knowledge of their duty, but inclination to perform it. A definition of virtue will never make any one less profligate, nor an inquiry concerning the origin of property make any one more honest; no more than a dissertation on optics will make a man see, or a receipt for distilling brandy or brewing small beer will make him sober.